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The total industrial plan for 1951 was fulfilled 99.7 percent. Gross industrial production in 1951 surpassed that of 1950 by 14.9 percent.

Productivity of labor in industry was 9.7 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950.

The black-coal mining plan was fulfilled 91 percent, with 22 mines exceeding the plan. Among those mines which exceeded the plan were the Zapotocky (112 percent), Ceskoslovenska Armada (107 percent), Fierlinger (102 percent), Ceskoslovenska Armada (Karvina, 100.5), Bezruc (102), Hlubina (106 percent), Jan Maria (104 percent), and Jeremko (100.4 percent). Mining production increased in the fourth quarter 1951, following the government's decree on mining. This was accomplished through increased manpower, Saturday and Sunday work, etc.

The brown-coal mining plan was fulfilled 102 percent, representing a 9 percent increase over 1950 and a 66 2/3 percent increase over 1937. Individual mines fulfilled the plan as follows: Central Bohemian Coal Mines 102 percent, HDB Sokolov 107 percent, South Bohemian Brown-Coal Enterprise 107 percent, and East Bohemian Coal Mines 109 percent.

The coke production plan was fulfilled 98 percent, and production was 4 percent higher than in 1950.

The plan was fulfilled for magnetite, limonite, lead-zinc ore, and antimony. In comparison with 1950, iron ore production increased by 10 percent, manganese ore by 7 percent, lead-zinc ore by 184 percent, antimony by 58 percent, lead concentrates by 12 percent, zinc by 28 percent, and petroleum by 17 percent.

In 1951, 11 percent more electric power and 2 percent more gas was produced than in 1950, but the plan was not fulfilled.

The metallurgical production plan was not fulfilled during the second and third quarters of 1951, but, as a result of the government decree, output was increased and the plan was exceeded in the fourth quarter. The plan was not fulfilled in the case of pig iron, steel, rolled goods, and transformer plates. The production plan was fulfilled, however, for certain special-quality products, such as "Poldi" steel.

In 1951, 5 percent more pig iron, 10 percent more raw steel, 8 percent more rolled products, 47 percent more transformer plates, and 69 percent more drill pipes were produced than in 1950.

In the metallurgical industry the plan was exceeded in gray, malleable, and steel castings, nonferrous metal castings, steam boilers (developing 63 tons of steam per hour), certain types of cranes, passenger railroad cars, motor-rail cars, transportation chutes for mines, large turbocompressors and turboblowers, certain types of electric motors, and transformers.

The plan was not fulfilled in certain types of heavy structural steel, certain types of electrically powered cranes, excavators, locomotives, certain types of freight cars, rolling mills, and certain other products. The main reasons for nonfulfillment were lack of coordination, lack of up-to-date designs, and failure to utilize fully the second and third shifts.

Production rose chiefly in gray castings (14 percent), malleable castings (23 percent), steel castings (31 percent), nonferrous metal castings (7 percent), excavators (14 percent), freight cars (94 percent), chutes for transportation in mines (180 percent), and transformers of over 5,000 kilovolt-amperes (40 percent).

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The remainder of the machine-building industry fulfilled its plan, especially in the production of various types of trucks and passenger automobiles, motorcycles, lathes, mechanical and hydraulic presses, 30- and 60-horsepower tractors, various types of agricultural machinery, and steel posts. As compared to 1950, the production of antifriction bearings rose by 17 percent, 60-horsepower tractors by 112 percent, and agricultural equipment by 9 percent.

In the chemical industry the plan was fulfilled, especially in gasoline and motor fuels. Less sulfuric acid was produced than planned, but it was 2 percent more than in 1950.

The plan for production of building materials and ceramics was not fulfilled, especially in cement and bricks.

Light industry fulfilled its plan in garments, shoes, cotton goods, silk goods, part linen textiles, tarpaulins for trucks, drive belts, coniferous and deciduous lumber, veneers, plywood, cardboard, drawn flat glass, etc. As compared to 1950, the production of work clothes rose by 34 percent, coniferous lumber by 6 percent, deciduous lumber by 5 percent, plywood by 18 percent, and rubber conveyor belts by 11 percent.

The plan for the food industry was fulfilled, especially in the production of bread, milled wheat products, canned meats, meat products, synthetic edible fats, cigarettes, wine distillates, malt, fruit products, etc. The production of meat rose by 7 percent, synthetic edible fats by 15 percent, cheese by 11 percent, nonperishable baked goods by 15 percent, children's foods by 10 percent, fruit and vegetable products by 20 percent, tobacco by 26 percent, and cigarettes by 8 percent.

Agriculture

Agricultural production rose by 6 percent in 1951, as compared to 1950. The socialist sector of agriculture took in 30.6 percent of the total agricultural land and 29.7 percent of the total arable land.

In 1951, 12,000 tons of bread cereals were harvested above the plan, but only 98.7 percent of the food-cereal plan was fulfilled. The rape harvest plan was exceeded by 5.6 percent, although the yield per hectare, which was higher than in 1950, was lower than planned. The production of sugar beets and potatoes did not meet the plan.

In fall 1951, an area 5 percent larger was plowed and prepared than in 1950, but the plan was fulfilled only 90.8 percent. Up to the end of 1951, 92.1 percent of all bread cereals contracted for were purchased. In addition, 58,000 tons of bread cereals not contracted for were purchased. In 1951, 3.3 percent more bread cereals were purchased than in 1950.

The JZD (Unified Agricultural Cooperatives) fulfilled the wheat purchase plan 108.2 percent and the rye plan 103.1 percent. The rape purchase plan was exceeded by one percent, and 110.3 percent more was purchased than in 1950. The purchase of late potatoes is incomplete as yet; it has been fulfilled 68.7 percent. The number of livestock at the end of 1951 was substantially higher than at the end of 1950. The increase was evident especially in the number of sheep (31.4 percent), swine (10 percent), and cattle (0.6 percent). There was an increase in breeding stock, 13.4 percent for sows and 1.8 percent for cows.

The increase of the proportion of livestock kept on state farms and in JZD barns is important. In 1950, state farms and JZD barns had 8 percent of the total cattle and 15 percent of all swine, while the figures for 1951 were 15 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

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The fattened-livestock plan was fulfilled for 1951 only for cattle; the fattened-calf plan was fulfilled only 66 percent and swine only 69.1 percent.

The beef-cattle purchase plan was fulfilled, while the swine purchase plan was fulfilled only 76 percent. Fewer swine and fattened livestock were purchased than in 1950.

The milk production plan was fulfilled 95.1 percent, and production rose by 9.2 percent over 1950. This was caused by insufficient utilization of fodder. Although the plan was not fulfilled, 10 percent more milk was purchased than in 1950.

The egg production plan was exceeded 7.7 percent, and production was 10.2 percent higher than in 1950. Although purchases were 16.7 percent under the plan, 7.4 percent more eggs were purchased in 1951 than in 1950.

In comparison with 1950, the share of state farms in total agriculture increased. Total acreage increased in 1951 by 5 percent, including arable land 7 percent. The number of beef cattle increased by 13.3 percent, swine by 17.6 percent; the number of cows increased by 18.2 percent, sows by 34.3 percent. The share of state farms in over-all deliveries rose in 1951: 30.4 percent for swine and 13.8 percent for cattle, as compared to 27.9 and 8.9 percent, respectively, in 1950. The total number of employees on state farms rose by 10 percent.

The number of JZD rose by 1,011 in 1951. By the end of the year there were 6,250 JZD and, in addition, there were preparatory JZD committees in 1,507 communities. Simultaneously, type II JZD passed into higher categories. The number of type III JZD rose especially, by 1,070, and type IV by 106. The share of JZD of type II and higher in the total agricultural acreage was 15.8 percent, and in the arable land 17.2 percent. JZD of type II and higher, together with state farms, cultivate at present 25 percent of all arable land in Czechoslovakia. In 1951, the JZD raised the number of collectively housed livestock, four times in the case of cattle and more than six times in the case of swine.

The number of tractors increased by 23 percent, especially caterpillar tractors. The number of combines increased by 122, the number of binders by 3,770, and the number of threshing machines by 5,000. The number of tractor drivers and especially of mechanics increased.

Deep plowing was carried out on an area 20 percent larger and medium plowing on an area 5.5 percent larger than in 1950. Three times as much ground was prepared, and special plowing was carried out on an area $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as in 1950. Bread cereals were sown on an area 240 percent larger than in 1950.

The over-all forestry plan was exceeded by 2.6 percent, but certain provisions of the plan were not fulfilled. The reforestation plan was exceeded by 3.1 percent. Some 18,000 hectares of land were afforested, so that the afforestation plan was exceeded 4.8 percent.

Construction Industry

Expressed in financial terms, the construction industry fulfilled its plan 92.5 percent.

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During 1951, 855,300 square meters of workshop area were completed, and an additional 1,142,600 square meters of buildings for industry and transportation were completed. Agriculture was given 576,800 square meters of buildings, as well as 489,900 square meters of cooperative barns. Workers received 17,555 new dwelling units, private and communal, totaling in area 2,083,180 square meters.

The building plan was fulfilled unevenly. During the first three quarters of 1951, the plan was not fulfilled. The tempo of production increased in the fourth quarter, and the plan was exceeded by 7 percent. The first section of the new Klement Gottwald Metallurgical Combine at Kuncice was completed on time, so that it became possible to put the first blast furnace into operation on 1 January 1952. Failure in the first three quarters was caused by the inadequate work organization, insufficient utilization of machinery, insufficient utilization of the experience of outstanding workers, slow introduction of new methods, and absenteeism.

Transportation

The year plan for transportation was fulfilled 109.2 percent and for posts, 108.1 percent.

The railroad transportation plan was fulfilled 106.2 percent. Achievements were 14.9 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950. The number of locomotives with automatic firing equipment was increased. The passenger transportation plan was fulfilled 118.8 percent, an 18.6-percent increase over 1950.

The highway transportation plan was fulfilled 103.7 percent, including freight transportation 99.5 percent (an 88-percent increase over 1950) and passenger transportation 104.7 percent (a 28-percent increase over 1950).

The water transportation plan was fulfilled 85.1 percent, representing a 30.6-percent increase over 1950.

The air transportation plan was fulfilled 133.9 percent. Freight transportation was 4.6 percent greater and passenger transportation 46 percent greater than in 1950.

The city transportation plan was fulfilled 105.7 percent. The numbers of persons transported by trolley busses and busses were 22.3 percent and 28 percent higher, respectively, than in 1950.

The plan for the postal service was fulfilled 109.9 percent, and that for the communications service 100.9 percent.

Foreign Trade

Total turnover in foreign trade in 1951 was 23.2 percent higher than in 1950. Business transactions with the People's Democracies totaled 45.5 percent of all foreign trade in 1949, 55 percent in 1950, and 60.5 percent in 1951. Further independence from capitalist countries was achieved in 1951.

The People's Democracies provided 60 percent of all imports, or 3 percent more than planned. Some 62 percent of all exports, or 6 percent more than planned, went to these states. Imports of machines, materials, and foods, especially from the USSR, rose from 63.9 percent in 1950 to 67.1 percent in 1951.

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Employment

Employment rose in Czechoslovakia in 1951. The socialist sector of the economy employed substantially more persons in 1951 than in 1950. The socialist sector of the economy employed all workers in industry, construction, transportation, forestry, foreign and domestic trade, and finance, with some insignificant exceptions.

Nearly 4 percent more persons were employed by industry at the end of 1951 than at the end of 1950. During the same period, the proportion of women rose from 31.8 percent to 32.7 percent.

The number of apprentices in industry at the end of 1951 was approximately 16.2 percent of that in the first quarter 1951.

The productivity of labor rose, especially in transportation, through the application of socialist competition. In 1951, more than 88,000 suggestions were submitted in industry, and more than 12,000 in the construction industry.

Standard of Living

The population received more goods in 1951 than in 1950. In comparison with 1950, on the free and controlled markets, 26 percent more lard was sold, 23 percent more meat, 8 percent more synthetic edible fats and sugar, 19 percent tea, 20 percent more confections, one percent more milk and eggs, and 26 percent more vegetables. Failure to fulfill the fattened-cattle plan caused a decline in the sale of meat and meat products, of which 2 percent less were sold in 1951 than in 1950. Sales of rye and wheat flour and bread were somewhat lower than in 1950.

The sale of kitchen furniture rose substantially over 1950, as well as that of living-room and bedroom furniture, sewing machines, etc.

At current prices, in comparison with 1950, retail turnover rose by 17.5 percent; in the case of cooperative stores, by approximately 35 percent. The turnover in the sale of textiles rose by approximately 16 percent and in the sale of ready-to-wear clothes and shoes by approximately 12 percent.

Workers' health care has been intensified. The number of beds in hospitals and other medical installations increased by 5 percent in 1951 and by 9.5 percent in nursing homes. The average period of nursing care has been shortened through the application of more intensive medical treatment. During the last quarter of 1951, Czechoslovakia undertook the gradual standardization of medical care.

In 1951, the average capacity of plant cafeterias increased further, and 12 percent more persons were fed than in 1950.

The number of persons insured under the national insurance increased in 1951, over 1950, by approximately 11 percent for hospitalization and 5.5 percent for annuities. Approximately 14 percent more was paid out for annuities, 22 percent more for hospitalization, and 17 percent more for family allowances than in 1950. Average monthly pensions under national insurance increased by 4.1 percent.

The capacity of infant homes, children's homes, and kindergartens increased further.

The number of kindergartens with day and night care doubled in comparison with 1950. The number of elementary, secondary, and especially of industrial

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schools increased. The number of students boarding in elementary schools doubled and in secondary schools increased by two thirds, in comparison with 1950. Membership in youth associations was three times as high in 1951 as in 1950. In technical institutions of higher learning there were 8 percent more students than in 1950.

The number of moving picture theaters increased in 1951 by approximately 4.5 percent and that of radio licensees by 5.3 percent. The number of books published increased by 28 percent.

Physical culture developed further in 1951. The number of Sokol units and their membership increased. The number of persons holding the TOZ (Tyr's Badge of Efficiency) rose to 210,000. Approximately 287,000 more individuals took part in youth sport programs in 1951 than in 1950.

The number of births increased. There were 23.1 live births per 1,000 inhabitants, or 42 percent more than in 1937. This death rate, 11.4 of every 1,000, is the lowest that Czechoslovakia has ever had. Improved and extensive care to mothers and children lowered the infant mortality rate from nearly 12 percent in 1937 to 7.4 percent in 1951. The death rate for children between the ages of one and four decreased.

Measured on the basis of current prices, the national income increased by 10 percent in 1951, in comparison with 1950.

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